

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation and is not to be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

Mr. Watterson Explains.

Henry Watterson, as The Star requested and expected, has explained his position in relation to Mr. Gorman and replied to the interrogatory respecting the state of his own tariff pulse. And yet, with all deference to a man who is usually very frank, and always clear in his deliverances, it must be said that Mr. Watterson on this occasion is not quite up to his own high mark.

The Star is accused of having erroneously interpreted the compliment to Mr. Gorman. It was not Mr. Watterson's purpose, he says, to declare for the Maryland leader for the democracy's standard-bearer in 1904. Whatever his purpose may have been, if Mr. Watterson will turn to the editorial from which The Star quoted, and then read the comment on it which was widely provoked, he will see that The Star's view was the popular view. The Star's surprise was very generally shared. With Mr. Bryan down in Nebraska, Mr. Johnson down in Ohio, Mr. Hill down in New York, and Mr. Patterson down in Pennsylvania, Mr. Watterson, upon a too hasty reading of the Maryland election returns, which showed that Mr. Gorman was down also, hailed the Marylander as the hope of the party. A little shaken maybe by the disappointing results of the campaign, he expressed himself with a fervor born more of discouragement than reflection. He wanted a leader so badly, he was virtually offering his kingdom for one.

Now as to Mr. Gorman's tariff views, and especially with regard to his attitude toward Mr. Cleveland's famous tariff message. Mr. Watterson's opinion is not the accepted one in political circles where the subject has been carefully canvassed. The Kentucky editor would appear to believe that when Mr. Gorman said that he was at the St. Louis convention in 1888 with a tariff plank repudiating the tariff message he was acting merely as Mr. Cleveland's representative. He was far more than that. He had had more to do with bringing Mr. Cleveland around to that position than any other man in the democratic party. At that time he was the younger member of the two, and he had had Mr. Cleveland's entire confidence. That free trade tariff message had filled Mr. Gorman, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Randall and the other democrats of the protection school with fear and had poorly concealed indignation. They began at once to break the force of it, and Mr. Gorman's mission to St. Louis was their last card. That was to be played with Mr. Cleveland's confessed skill, and was expected to sweep the stakes. But Mr. Watterson himself trumped it, with a free trade speech of consistency and by defeating Mr. Gorman for chairman of the platform committee, and so Mr. Gorman returned to Washington empty-handed. In that way Mr. Cleveland secured the campaign, and Mr. Gorman wanted him to stand, but where Mr. Watterson forced him to stand, Mr. Watterson at St. Louis defeated not only Mr. Cleveland, who was feeling his way along, but Mr. Gorman, then as now one of the masterful men in his party, and a protectionist in principle.

Now the democratic party has in mind another campaign on the free trade issue. It cannot afford to nominate Mr. Gorman for President, because he is not in sympathy with that policy. It cannot afford to take Mr. Cleveland again, because he fumbled and stumbled and made a mess of his two opportunities. It cannot afford to take Mr. Bryan, because he is accepted by the country as the apostle of an unsound currency. Need The Star add—and it does so respectfully—that the man for such a contest does not live a thousand miles from Kentucky, and if nominated would give the opposition a run for its money?

The Handwriting Expert.

Never before was the stock of the handwriting expert, so called, at such a low ebb as today, with the celebrated Molinoux trial closed. Since that case was finished, under circumstances casting serious reflections on the value of this sort of testimony in criminal cases, the court of appeals of New York state has rendered a decision which will further diminish the public distrust of this method of proving testimony. The case in point turned upon the validity of a will. The signature was admitted, but through it had been drawn a series of vertical lines of cancellation. One side contended that the signer had himself drawn them, the other that the cancellation had been done by another without the knowledge of the signer. At the first trial expert witnesses swore that in their judgment these lines were the work of another than the signer. The will was admitted to probate on this authority, and on appeal to the appellate division of the supreme court the decision was sustained. But one judge excepted from the judgment and decided that the testimony was not only worthless, but positively dangerous. The court of appeals has reversed the court below and sustained that dissenting judge, holding that it is manifestly absurd for men, however skilled in the microscopic examination of handwriting, to swear to the identity of the hand which had made a series of more or less straight lines.

A more probable action of the case to absurdity could not well be had. If such testimony could be admitted as evidence there is no limit to be drawn around the field of the handwriting expert. In view of the many proved blunders which they have committed their work is to be regarded today as little better than systematic guessing. But the spectacle which shakes all public confidence in them is the ranking of expert against expert to swear to diametrically opposite statements. So flexible is the "science" that it is now possible to prove any proposition whatever from the same premise or exhibit.

When railroads are more business on hand than they can comfortably handle, it is difficult to see why any of them should feel the necessity of combining to hold up rates. A project to increase facilities would appear to be more in keeping with the situation.

The Anti-Parlor Match Crusade.

New York has started a crusade against the "parlor" match as a measure of protection from fire. An ordinance has been adopted prohibiting the sale of this article at retail after January 1, and now the dealers in that commodity are trying to get rid of their stocks before the limit expires, or to secure an extension. The reason for the prohibition is that the easily ignited parlor match is regarded as a source of grave danger. Cases are on record to prove that it has caused the death of many persons and the destruction of great property values. The wooden stem is easily snapped and the head comes off. Usually it is immediately found and destroyed to prevent the possibility of accidents. Often, however, it is neglected and some day along comes a fool to smash it into a flame and a fire results. The cloth of women's skirts frequently ignites and serious and even fatal burnings.

result. Again rats find the neglected match heads and gnaw them into a blaze, to communicate fire to carpets or waste, and so start the serious destruction of property. Then, too, these matches with their crackling ignition have a fascination for children, who play with them with terrible results. A large percentage of city fires are from this cause, and the mortality roll is pitifully long.

Two cases of the danger of the parlor match are immediately at hand in the news of today. In Baltimore, Mrs. Vogelsang stepped on a match and was burned to death before help could reach her. In Philadelphia little Michael Dunn found a dozen large boxes in the kitchen where he was playing and used them to build a toy house. Stepping on one of them the child accidentally set fire to the large pile and was burned to death. These are merely examples of similar fatalities constantly being reported while the authorities of all large cities agree that the match which will ignite upon slight friction is responsible for the annual loss of millions of dollars.

For the parlor match there are two substitutes at least, the old-fashioned sulphur match, with its disagreeable odor, and the safety match, which can be ignited only by striking on a special composition. Each has its disadvantages, but these are nothing when compared with the danger of death and destruction which the use of the friction match involves. Doubtless the general public, when the shocking cost which it pays for its present convenience is made plain to it, will agree that it is far better to exclude the dangerous parlor match from use. This is a reform which the local authorities might profitably consider.

The Virginia Suffrage.

Now that the question of the constitutionality of the Virginia constitution has been taken into court let us hope for a final settlement of the whole case strictly upon its merits and upon the broadest basis. It is a question in which the whole country is interested. No state in the Union lives to itself. Each shares in the national obligations and benefits, and each should be held to a strict accountability in all matters relating to the national welfare as they may be affected by its individual action. Virginia has disfranchised the negroes almost to a man. The act is not denied. That end was deliberately sought. As a result, on the 4th instant members of Congress were elected in the state, with the electorate shorn of thousands of votes which under the Constitution of the United States should have been accepted and counted. The question raised therefore is, that the election of Mr. Shall be null and void? Shall Virginia be permitted to deny to a large part of her citizens the privilege of participating in local affairs, upon the allegation that they are incompetent to do so intelligently, and yet count those same citizens in her own voting strength in national affairs?

There can be no more important question than this. Nor is Virginia the only state where it applies. The same policy has been pursued elsewhere, and to such an extent in one other state at least as to have robbed election day of all interest except to a very few of those who are permitted to vote. The following press dispatch bears the New Orleans date line, and was sent out on the 8th instant:

"Official returns from Mississippi and estimates from counties which have not sent in their returns yet show a total vote in that state of 21,625 for Congress, or at the rate of 2.70 votes for each congressional seat. All the votes cast there were democratic."

As this matter proceeds we shall probably hear a good deal about the "bloody shirt," and all that trumpery gabble of local bosses and machine politicians. There is of course "bloody shirt" about it. The proposition is plain, and has for its object the act of justice and common sense. If the south insists on materially limiting the suffrage within her borders she should be limited to a like extent in her representative strength in Congress and in the electoral college. At any rate, there is so much at stake, and things are in so unsatisfactory a state, that a settlement of some kind by the highest tribunals, legislative and judicial, should be pressed with all possible earnestness. There was never a better time for settling a vexed question of general interest and national importance.

King Leopold's Assailant.

The which who tried to kill King Leopold declares that during a recent stay in England he would have killed King Edward "but for the strong feeling of the English people in favor of the monarchy." This is not the talk of a real "red," but of a boastful weakling. The anarchist worthy of his infamy never takes account of what the people anywhere want. He assumes that during the last century what is good for them; that it is given to but a few choice spirits to determine so important a matter. Their decision is that all governments are bad and should be abolished. Accordingly a red will try to put an end to a despotism, or to a limited monarchy, or to a republic, by killing the head of the state. He never thinks of the people who are to be left all. Suppose that miscreant at Buffalo had considered for a moment how well satisfied the American people were with their government, and how deeply they loved the man who was then at the head of it. How easily his vile hand might have been restrained!

The stage hands of Washington have been making considerable trouble for the managers, with the result that some of the comedies were considerably more original as viewed from behind the scenes than as viewed in front.

Professor Garner is once more trying to interest the people in his theories of monkey conversation. There is, however, a deep-seated impression that even if a monkey could talk his remarks would not be worth listening to.

A flour trust has been organized on the Pacific coast with a capital of \$20,000,000. The west has no longer the right to point to monopoly as an eastern iniquity.

It is not likely that the lectures of college professors will have any more effect in discouraging labor unions than they have had in disbanding the trusts.

Tom L. Johnson insists that it was John R. McLean's fault, and Mr. McLean still declines to apologize.

David B. Hill's experience with the political boggyman is the usual one of a slow climb and a swift slide.

Unfair Strike Methods.

The strike of the stage hands in the local theaters last week illustrated one of the features of the work of trades unions which alienates the sympathies of many people from those organizations. No notice was given of the intention of the men to leave the theaters and no grievance had been formulated. The managers of the various houses of entertainment were required to adopt extreme emergency measures in order to prevent the collapse of the evening's performances, which would have caused a heavy money loss and a serious diminution in prestige, which is part of the capital of every theater. Such methods are justified from any point of view. The first rule of fair play in business would have required the giving of notice to permit consultation at least, whatever might have been the result. In most lines of industry workmen, when reaching a crisis in their relations with their employers, finish the job in hand, although occasionally tools are dropped at a minute's notice and the workers walk out at the crook of the finger of the walking delegate. The member of a union would quickly show his resentment if he were dropped from his job under the

same circumstances and a strike would probably result. Consistency is a good rule in any line of effort and unless the trades unions adopt it and maintain it through thick and thin they will lose many supporters among the classes which are not now affiliated with them and the respect of the more intelligent of their own members.

Mr. Bryan continues to look on the dark side. Possibly he would take a more hopeful view of democratic future if he had settled down in Alabama or Mississippi instead of Nebraska.

The burning of one of Armour & Co.'s packing houses is calculated to make the consumer of meat tremble with apprehension when he next makes inquiry as to the price of steak.

Times must have changed in France. Count Castellane was fought duels and expended great quantities of money and is still unable to attach himself to politics.

By not being too prominent, except in cases when his interests are directly concerned, Mr. Gorman obviates much of the danger of being permanently eliminated.

The fact that President Roosevelt dined on a "possum" ought to permanently solidify the colored vote for him.

Rubino is another of these kind-hearted people who insist on showing their philanthropy by killing somebody.

SHOOTING STARS.

A Profitless Controversy.

"Do you think Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays?"

"What's the use of asking," said the manager. "Neither of them can collect any royalties now."

Responsibilities.

"A woman should depend upon her husband."

"That's what Henrietta thinks," answered Mr. Meekton. "She always depends on me to feed the bird and the cat and see that the basement is locked at night."

Aglow.

Now comes the time of wintry snow. Which poets sing with glad acclaim. Then youthful cheeks will be aglow—I hope the stoves will be the same.

A Common Impulse.

"What we want," said the spokesman for the delegation, "is more pay for less work."

"Well," answered the multi-millionaire, "I can thoroughly sympathize with you. That's what I am after myself."

Safer.

"Aren't you afraid to go bear hunting all by yourself?"

"No," answered the huntsman; "I'd rather take chances on meeting a bear single handed than on being myself mistaken for game by an excited companion."

Material for Gratitude.

Plenty to be thankful for, if you will look around:

Lots of first-class air to breathe, the best that can be found;

Lots of good cold water, too, to stop your thirsty pains—

Walk down to the river or 'jes' wait until it rains.

If you long for pictures you can watch the evening sky.

With golden castles an' with crimson rivers rollin' by;

You sometimes get discouraged, but there's really a lot

Of satisf'ing pleasures that the trusts ain't got.

You may not go a-travelin' to make yourself more wise.

But you can go a-walkin', which is splendid exercise.

It may not be a mansion fine fur which you're payin' rent,

But you can look at palaces an' not be charged a cent.

At balls an' entertainments you may never be on view.

But there's always the policeman who will nod a how-dy-do.

An' if you're cold, the summer time next year will make it hot.

There's lots of earthy blessin's that the trusts ain't got.

They Discredit Themselves.

From the New York Tribune.

The unions which express hostility to members of the National Guard who are summoned to protect life and property when there is danger of law breaking by riotous strikers disgrace themselves in the eyes of decent people. The soldiers are called out by their commanders. If the private failed to obey orders, even if they felt some sympathy for the strikers in certain cases, the consequences to the men of the rank and file would be serious. They only do what they represent the law and the public welfare, and any organization which seeks to cast a stigma upon them for their faithful service will be generally distrusted and despised.

What Increased Wages Mean.

From the New York World.

The railroads alone employ 1,200,000 souls, nearly all grown men, representing more than 5,000,000 people. A general advance for railroad employees will consequently mean more daily comforts for as many people as live in the state of Illinois, and will swell by not much less than \$50,000,000 a year the volume of retail trade. Increased wages therefore are to a great degree the source as well as the result of prosperity.

A Submerged Issue.

From the Indianapolis News.

The utter disappearance of the imperialism issue or question in the recent campaign was not the least of the marked characteristics of that peculiar political contest. However confused the contest, no question that had vitality failed of mention, while many that had not got more than their share of the limelight, and was not even "conspicuous by its absence." It was simply unthought of. The fact is remarkable.

Gentle Indian Summer.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Native poets accustomed to sing paeans to Indian summer may tune their lyres this year with the song of the winter before, perhaps, was this mild, belated season so timely or so beneficent. With all kinds of fuel at famine prices, and the supply inexorably limited by conditions beyond private or public control, the chill blasts of winter cannot be too long postponed. When the temperature drops to freezing or below, checked as portentous consideration for the eastern public, in view of the absolute dependence of our great manufacturing community upon the existing enforced hand-to-mouth system of fuel supply. The huge winter stocks of coal usually accumulated during the summer season are lacking, and when the pinch shall come, later in the stormy months, it must be patiently endured.

A Harmless Diversion Under the Ban.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

France is to make the French duel a felony. Ping-pong will surely come in as a misdemeanor.

Until Base Ball Sets In.

From the Baltimore American.

In a few days the foot ball season will end and the text book will resume its place in the college curriculum.

A Supposition.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

It is easy to charge the New York defeat to Dave Hill. But if it had been a victory, how, then?

Lining Up.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Just as people are getting ready to chop off the head of the Thanksgiving turkey along comes the cat trust.

Notice the Finish, Color, Style, Fit and

—length of time
—your linen wears.
—You will find that
—in those points and
—many others our
—laundry work
—always leads.
—Let us prove it
—to you this week.

The Tolman Laundry
Cor. 6th & C Sts.
Phone East 657.
Call a Mutual Messenger Free.

Weather

=== Strip, ===

1c. per ft.

—A small price
—to pay for so
—much protection against
—the weather.
—Excellent quality strip
—at the price.

BOWEN'S New Hardware Store.

506 9th St.

Silver Wedding

Whiskey (Established 1876)

—Is the ideal Stimulant and Strengthener. For over a quarter century it has been the acknowledged leader. No medicine chest should be without a supply.

\$1.00 a full quart.

Colonial Wine Co.,

318 9th St. N. W.

Mail orders promptly filled. Phone 2188.

Order Photos Now

—intended for Xmas gifts—

8x10 Gra-tone

Mounts.

Something new in artistic photography. Half

KERFOOT, Photographer.

107-14d

H-E-A-T

—the living rooms with Gas or Oil
—Heaters. Clean, quick, effective and most inexpensive.

Oil Heaters, \$4.25 up.

16-in. Gas Cylinder Heaters, \$1.25

4-col. Gas Radiators, \$2.75

6-col. Gas Radiators, \$4.00

S. S. Shedd & Bro.

432 Ninth Street.

EXPERT EYE

SERVICE.

Dr. A. L. Hood, formerly of Boston, teacher of optics at the Wagner Institute, personally examines the eyes of patients free of charge at the optical department at Castelberg's.

But a charge for this service is made when Dr. Hood gives them examinations made at the Institute, 1106 H st.

Dr. A. L. Hood,

935 Pa. Ave.

AT CASTELBERG'S, 1017-28d

BRANDY

—for Thanksgiving

—Mince Pies.

Mince pies without brandy are flat and tasteless. To-Kalon Brandy gives them spice and deliciousness.

—75c. Full Quart—

To-Kalon Wine Co.,

614 14th st. Phone 968.

1017-28d

Dress Suit Cases

For Xmas Gifts

—Why not? Nothing would be more acceptable or useful to either the lady or gentleman friend.

—Let's talk it over. Sold by

KNEESS, 425 7th St.

1017-28d

Asthma

HAY FEVER AND CATARRH.

OPPRESSION, SUFFOCATION, NEURALGIA, &c.

CURED BY

Espec's Cigarettes, or Powder.

Parts, J. ESPEC, New York, E. F. FUGERA & CO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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BURCHELL'S

"SPRING LEAF" TEA.

The unvarying, always the same, fine delicate flavor of this remarkable tea brings in orders from every state and territory. 60c. lb. 50c. when war tax comes off.

N. W. BURCHELL,

1325 F St.

S. Kann, Sons & Co. 8th St. and Pa. Ave.

"The Busy Corner."

ALWAYS THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

Dress Goods Worth up to 59c. yd. for 39c.

—and every word as true as all statements we make. A little job of 152 pieces of all bright and new weaves, showing a line of the best and most pleasing colorings of the season. They are Broadcloths, Mascot Cords, Stripes and Panama Suitings to select from. Every piece is 36 inches wide, and the best of all is that every thread is guaranteed strictly all wool. Let this item appeal to you in the sense of a big money-saving proposition and take advantage of our good judgment and wise buying. All we ask you to pay for goods worth 59c. a yard is

39c.

DRESS GOODS ARCADE—FIRST FLOOR, D ST. ANNEX.

The Silk Question

—is a very prominent issue with us at this present time. It's not a matter of selling Silks, because we are doing that right along. What we want is the volume of trade. We want to double our remaining days of silk selling over last season. Our stock is large enough—our variety great enough—and our prices low enough to accomplish this end.

The 1st Special WE HAVE TO LINE OF 25 PIECES OF PLAIN MOIRE VELOUR IN COMBINATION SHOWING OF STREET AND EVENING SHADES. THESE FINE AND POPULAR WEAVES WERE IMPORTED TO SELL FOR 98c. A YARD. THE SHADES ARE WHITE, LIGHT BLUE, PINK, ROYAL, GRAY, BROWN, REDDISH, NAVY, AND BLACK. 18 INCHES WIDE. INSTEAD OF 90c. YARD, OFFERED AT THE PRICE IS

49c.

Special No. 2 CONSISTS OF 10 BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, FULL 27 INCHES WIDE. THIS IS A MAGNIFICENT CLOTH AND IS WELL ADAPTED FOR LONG COATS, JACKETS AND OTHER WRAPS. NEVER OFFERED BEFORE FOR LESS THAN 80c. A YARD. THE PRICE IS

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Special No. 3 IS 5 PIECES OF FINE BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, FULL 36 IN. WIDE, ELEGANT RICH AND LUSTROUS BLACK. SOLD ALL THROUGH THE PRESENT SEASON FOR \$1.50 A YARD. OFFERED AT THE PRICE IS

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Special No. 4 IS 10 PIECES OF BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, WITH SELF-COLORED POLKA DOTS, SHOWING DIFFERENT SIZE DOTS. THIS CLOTH HAS PROVEN TO BE ONE OF THE SEASON'S MOST POPULAR STYLES. HAS BEEN SELLING RIGHT ALONG AT \$1 A YARD. OFFERED TOMORROW AT

79c.

SILK DEPARTMENT, FIRST FLOOR, SECTION B.

Special No. 5 REPRESENTS 10

PIECES OF ALL-SILK BLACK PEAU DE SOLE, A MOST EXCELLENT QUALITY FOR THE PRICE. THE PRICE IS 1.50 A YARD. OFFERED AT THE PRICE IS

98c.

Special No. 6 HAS A SHOWING OF 10 PIECES OF FINE BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED SWISS TAFFETA. THIS LINE REPRESENTS 7 DIFFERENT SIZE CHECKS FROM THE POPULAR PIS SIZE UP. THIS SILK IS USUALLY BOUGHT AND STUNG, AND IS VERY MUCH IN DEMAND FOR SHIRT WAIST SUITS AS WELL AS SEPARATE WAISTS. EXCEEDINGLY GOOD VALUE. 79c. A YARD. OFFERED AT

59c.

SILK DEPARTMENT, FIRST FLOOR, SECTION B.

New and Nobby Styles in Brilliantine Waists.

One of Our Late Purchases.

Brilliantine Waists, elaborately trimmed with cluster of fine tucking, front and back, latest style stock and cuffs, lined throughout. They only come in two colors, cream and black, and run up in sizes to 44. Price

\$2.00

Brilliantine Waists, made of the best quality material, latest style stitched pleats, Maxine effect, duchess front, finished with small pearl buttons, lined throughout; shown in black and white only, but in all sizes. Special

\$2.50

Brilliantine Waists, made of imported material, new yoke effect, blouse front, trimmed with rows of cluster tucking, neat hemstitched turn-over on the stock, tucked cuffs, lined throughout, in black only, with sizes up to 44, at

\$2.95

Brilliantine Waists, also made of imported material, finished with metallic dots, navy blue and black with white dots, and white with black dots. This garment is finished with stitched pleats to the bust, duchess front, fancy link buttons, all sizes. The price

\$2.95

Waist Department, Second Floor, Adjoining the Millinery.

"Stanch" Linings.

OUR LININGS ARE THE ONLY STANCH KIND FOR DRESSES WHICH REQUIRE A SOLID FOUNDATION. NOT A SINGLE YARD THAT SHOWS A WEAKNESS OF STRENGTH IS ALLOWED ADMISSION IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

CORONATION LUSTER SATIN, WHICH WE HAVE CONTROLLED FOR WASHINGTON, THE FINISH IS EQUAL TO A SATIN, IN COLORS AND BLACK. THIS MATERIAL CAN BE WASHED, SELLS EVERYWHERE, AND IS WELL ADAPTED FOR LONG COATS, JACKETS AND OTHER WRAPS. NEVER OFFERED BEFORE FOR LESS THAN 80c. A YARD. SPECIAL TOMORROW AT

29c.

ALL OF OUR PLAIN AND BROADENED SPUN SILK, IN BLACK AND ALL THE LEADING COLORS, IS REDUCED. ALL-VALUE 18c.—FOR ONE DAY'S SELLING AT PER YARD. SPECIAL TOMORROW AT

93c.

20 PIECES OF NUBIAN FANT BLACK PERCALINE, THE 15c. VALUE. TOMORROW FOR

91c.

SILK FINISH ON BOTH SIDES OF A PAST BLACK PERCALINE. A 20c. VALUE. FOR

12 1/2c.

SILK FINISH ON BOTH SIDES OF A PAST BLACK PERCALINE. A 20c. VALUE. FOR

12 1/2c.

LINING DEPT.—FIRST FLOOR—SECTION C.

Danish Cloth at 10 1/2c. Yard.

EVERY WOMAN KNOWS WHAT DANISH CLOTH IS—HOW MANY USES IT CAN BE PUT TO—AND HOW DESIRABLE AND SCARCE IT IS. TOMORROW WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE 100 PIECES OF BLACK DANISH CLOTH—ONE OF THE MOST WANTED AND HARD-TO-GET COLORS, AT, PER YD.

10 1/2c.

A Rich Sale of French Renaissance Curtains & Bed Sets.

Rich only as pertains to the quality, patterns and variety—very poor when prices are considered. This line embraces a sample lot of 1 and 2 pairs alike from an importer in New York who is retiring from business. These are strictly first quality goods and are new this season. Note

38 Pairs OF RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, FULL 3 1/2 YARDS LONG, GOOD WIDTH, ABOUT 8 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, WITH 17.50. STAYS ABOUT 25 SASH CORDS ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS ASSORTMENT. SALE PRICE TOMORROW

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22 Pairs OF RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, ALL SINGLE TAILS, FULL 3 1/2 YARDS LONG, WITH DEEP BORDERED EDGE, ALL SINGLE TAILS, WITH 17.50. STAYS ABOUT 25 SASH CORDS ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS ASSORTMENT. SALE PRICE TOMORROW

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50 Pairs OF VERY ELEGANT RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, WITH DEEP BORDERED EDGE, ALL SINGLE TAILS, WITH 17.50. STAYS ABOUT 25 SASH CORDS ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS ASSORTMENT. SALE PRICE TOMORROW

\$8.50

18 Pairs OF RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, IN CHOICE PATTERNS, FULL 3 1/2 YARDS LONG AND VERY WIDE. SINGLE TAILS, WITH 17.50. STAYS ABOUT 25 SASH CORDS ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS ASSORTMENT. SALE PRICE TOMORROW